## § 122.11

parties if the specified size, wording arrangement, style and size of type, and quality of paper are used.

- (b) Exceptions. Port directors may accept privately printed copies of the General Declaration (Customs Form 7507) and air cargo manifest (Customs Form 7509) which are different from the official forms. The privately printed forms shall include all information required on the official forms. The differences allowed are:
- (1) General Declaration. Customs Form 7507 may be printed in several languages, so long as the form includes an English version. The instructions on the reverse side of the official form may be omitted.
- (2) Air cargo manifest. Customs Form 7509 may be changed to allow for additional information used by the airline.

## Subpart B—Classes of Airports

## § 122.11 Designation as international airport.

- (a) Procedure. International airports, as defined in §122.1(e), will be designated after due investigation to establish that sufficient need exists in any port to justify such designation and to determine the airport best suited for such purpose. In each case, a specific airport will be chosen. International airports will be publicly owned, unless circumstances require otherwise
- (b) Withdrawal of designation. The designation as an international airport may be withdrawn for any of the following reasons:
- (1) The amount of business clearing through the airport does not justify maintenance of inspection equipment and personnel;
- (2) Proper facilities are not provided or maintained by the airport;
- (3) The rules and regulations of the Federal Government are not followed; or
- (4) Some other location would be more useful.
- (c) Providing office space to the Federal Government. Each international airport shall provide, without cost to the Federal Government, proper office and other space for the sole use of Federal officials working at the airport. A suitable paved loading area shall be sup-

plied by each airport at a place convenient to the office space. The loading area shall be kept for the use of aircraft entering or clearing through the airport.

## § 122.12 Operation of international airports.

- (a) Entry, clearance and charges. International airports are open to all aircraft for entry and clearance at no charge by Customs. However, charges may be assessed by the airport for commercial or private use of the airport.
- (b) Servicing of aircraft. When an aircraft enters or clears through an international airport, it shall be promptly serviced by airport personnel solely on the basis of order of arrival or readiness for departure. Servicing charges imposed by the airport operators shall not be greater than the schedule of charges in effect at the airport in question.
- (c) FAA rules; denial of permission to land—(1) Federal Aviation Administration. International airports must follow and enforce any requirements for airport operations, including airport rules that are set out by the Federal Aviation Administration in 14 CFR part 91.
- (2) Customs and Border Protection. CBP, based on security or other risk assessments, may limit the locations where aircraft entering the United States from a foreign port or place may land. Consistent with §122.32(a) of this Title, CBP has the authority to deny aircraft permission to land in the United States, based upon security or other risk assessments.
- (3) Commercial aircraft. Permission to land at an international airport may be denied to a commercial aircraft if advance electronic information for incoming foreign cargo aboard the aircraft has not been received as provided in §122.48a except in the case of emergency or forced landings.
- (4) Private Aircraft. Permission to land at an international airport will be denied if the pilot of a private aircraft arriving from a foreign port or place fails to submit an electronic manifest and notice of arrival pursuant to \$122.22\$, except in the case of emergency or forced landings.
- (d) Additional requirements. Additional requirements may be put into effect at